Interesting from the Great Salt Lake, NNISON'S MASSACRE—DELIVERY OF THE MURDER ERS TO THE AUTHORITIES OF UTAH—SUPPOSED DU-PLIQUITT OF THE MORMONS—SHAMEPUL ACQUIFTAL OF THE MURDERBES—OOL. STEPTOE DECLINES THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.

We have received intelligence from Salt Lake City that the chief of the Par-Vant Utahs has delivered up several of his tribe who were concerned in the murder of Capt. Gunnison, U. S. A., Mr. Kern, of Philadelphia, and others, on the Sevier river, in October, 1868. Shortly made a demand on Can-Osh for the surrender of all those concerned in the affair. According to Indian usage, that out of regard for the defenceless Mormon settlen the Par-vant country, agreed to receive seven Indians for the white men killed. Matters being finally arranged, Lieut, Allston, of the United States Army, and Major Hert, Indian agent, with twenty-three artillerymen receive the murderers, and reached Fillmore City, the n the 28th. Immediately on his arrival, Major Reyolds formally demanded the surrender of seven men. Can Osh was very peaceably inclined, and said that he intended to fulfill his promise. The diers were then disposed so as to be ready for any sisting of about sixty warriors, entered the main equare of Fillmore, bringing with them the individuals that were to be given up. Can-Osh then turned over to fajor Reynolds four men, a squaw who had helped to leynolds refused to receive the child, but took charge of he men and the squaw, stating to Can Osh, through the or the delivery in Salt Lake City of the remainder.

for the delivery in Salt Lake City of the remainder. While the prisoners were being turned over, things at one time wore a very serious aspect, and it was only by the coolees and well-timed precautions of Major Reynolds that an outbreak was prevented. Nar-i-ant, a chief of the Par-vants, and second to Can-Osh, appeared on the ground, rifle in hand, and with his face blacked with war-print. Mounting a pite of wood, he signified his dissent from the proceedings, and his desire to digat. Once he ranged his rifle to fire at the United States officers, but, seeing two or three rifles ready to bring him down, his cemonstrations of heatility ended in empty brayade.

county seat of Millard county, where the murder was committed

Some singular developments were obtained from the Indians and others about Fillmore, going to show that the Mormons were indirectly concerned in the Gunnison massacre, as was originally suspected. The Mormons have all along taken every opportunity to impress upon the minds of the Utahs that the Mormons and Americans are two distinct people, and these Indians, in their conversations with Major Hunt, the Indian Agent, frequently spoke of the Mormons and the Americans. They also made inquiries whether the Americans or the Mormons were the more powerful nation.

Now, it appears that some three years ago, a Mormon wantonly killed a Utah Indian, and the Par-vant tribe, to which be belonged, immediately threatened revenge on the first party or Mormons they found in the mountains. But the bishops of the neighboring towns informed the Indians that the man who had excited their hostility was an American, and not a Mormon, (which was false;) and consequently the Par vants fell upon the innocent party of Gunnison; and, as is well known, but four escaped.

This is but one example of the schemiur and duplicity

hostility was an American, and not a Mormon, (which was false;) and consequently the Par vants fell upon the innoceat party of Gunnison; and, as is well known, but four escaped.

This is but one example of the scheming and duplicity of the Mormons, and strongly indicates that they anticipate making use of the Indians at some future day, should there be a rupture between the two nations of the "Mormons" and "Americans."

It was reported that Arrapican would probably be elected chief of the Ute tribs of Utahs, in place of Wah. kara, who cied lately.

Still later advices inform us that the Par-vant prisoners were tried at Nephi. The most conclusive testimony was given implicating them in the murder, but the jury found them guity only of manalaughter in the second degree, and they were sentenced to three years imprisonment. Several members of the Mormon jury achnowledged that they had received instructions from Brigham Young what verdict to give. It is well known that the cath of a knormon in the church is paramount to all other obligations. The Hon. Judge Kinney, after the verdict, declared that it was in directivation of the evidence adduced. The principal object of Colonel Steptoe's expedition waite obtain astifaction for the murder of Gunnison's party; but the Mormons, in order to defeat this purpose, have acted in a manner that can only be accounted for by their intense hatred towards the general government. The above information comes direct from an efficir who was present at the time.

Still later intelligence, up to the 31st March, informs us that the Indian prisoners asnacocad to three years' imprisonment, made their escape from the new jail, a few mits from the city. The murderers of Gunnison's murder. He aid all that lay in his power, but we have seen that every effort has been frustrated. Great excitement prevails in Salt Lake City, and if the "Gentiles" were strong enough, Brigham Young would be lynshed.

We learn by the same advices, that Col. Steptoe has declined the nomination of Governor of Utah. a

We learn by the amination of Governor of Utah, and that Judge Kinney, Caief Justice, has been offered the appointment. He has stated that he will accept. Col. Steptoe's command leaves Salt Lake City on the 5th April for Rush Valley, from which camping place they start for California in the beginning of May.

Army Intelligence.
THE SIOUX EXPEDITION THE DEPARTURE FOR THE BIOUX NATION. ry, are to the 8th inst. A letter to gentlemen in this

Our advices from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, are to the 8th inst. A letter to gentlemen in this city, dated the 6th inst., says:—
Four companies of the Sixth Infantry are ensamped near the Fort. They are destined soon for Forts Kearney and Laramie. One company (C) to Laramie, and A. H. and K. companies to Kearney. Some recruits will go along, and perhaps a battery of artillery. The weather is very day, and the grass comes up slowly.

General Harney, who is assigned by the War Department to the command of the Sioux sepedition, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 7th inst., to inspect the troops at that point, preparatory to their movement to the Sioux Nation. The troops at that place, on the 8th, were the Sixth infantry, under the command of Colonel Cody; two squedrons of the Second dragons, with Col. Cooks and Major Howe, and Capt Howe's Light Arilliery battery. The Second Infantry, under command of Gen. Hitchcook, were en route to Fort Pierre, a point some three hundred miles from what may be called the head-quarters of the Sioux. It is expected that one of the new cavalry regiments will join the command at Fort Leavenworth before active operations shall commence. The Sixth Infantry and Howe's battery were be leave the Fort about the 15th inst., and move directly to Fort Kearney, which is about two hundred miles from Fort Leavenworth. It is said that a portion of the Sixth Infantry would remain at Fort Kearney, and the others with the light battery proceed soms three hundred and fifty miles beyond to Fort Laramie, which is immediately in the Sioux Nation. The dragoons leave about the same time, and move upon the Santa Feroute.

These troops were all in high condition, and with their well-tried commander and their Young America General to command them, almost everything may be expected of them; and should it become necessary to chassiss these wild men of the forest, there is but little doubt that it will be effectively done.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN NEW MEXICO.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN NEW MEXICO. A letter from Fort Fillmore, New Mex'co, dated April 7, to a citizen of Baltimore, says the Baltimore Sun, has

A letter from Fort Fillmore, New Mex'co, dated April 7, to a citizen of Baltimore, says the Baltimore Sum, has been submitted for our use. The following extract will prove interesting to many of our readers:—

Colonel Miles has been ordered out on a three months' scout in the same Indian country in which Capt. Stanston was killed. His sommand is two companies of infanity and one of desgoons, amounting to two hundred man. The infastry companies are commanded by lieutenants, both their captains being absent. The force went out on the 29th of March, and expected to have plenty of fighting; but on arriving at Dog Canon, on the 2d April, they found there the whole tribe of Apaches, numbering about 100, with their women and children, excepting two small bases now in Texas. A council was held, and the Indians said they wasted peace, and promised that they would not kill or rob any more, nor molest the force in its march. The Col. told them he could not make peace unless the entire band was present, and not then without the consent of the commander of New Mexico, General Garland, to whom the proceedings of the council were reported. All the men were well. The Colonel is ordesed to build a fortified camp on the Bonits river, two hundred miles from here (Fort Fillmore,) in the Saccamento mountains. There he will be joined by two hundred more troops under the command of Majer Carleton, of the drageons

It is expected that the camp will be changed to a fort, but it is uncertain whether Colonel Miles or Major Carleton will have command. This will be determined on the 18th, when General Garland will visit this place.

One of the infantry companies came from El Pase, Texas, forty five miles from here. When it marched up, one of the identenants, who was lately married, was accompanied by his wife, who innisted upon accompanying the scouling party. The Colonel had to tell her, most positively, that she could not go, before the relianquished the idea; and then she made her husband promise that the next scout he was on she should

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 26, 1855. -Having perceived by an abstract from the Providence Journal, published in the New York Herald, that the circumstance of the American schooner Bay by her Britannic Majesty's cruiser Bonnilla, has been pression that that act was performed in a mere spirit o wanton outrage; and as that is what Capt. Wardle, o and in consequence of my refusal to sign at the Unite States Consulate, the declaration of outrage, I hav

the Bay City, endeavored to do here, on her arrival, and in consequence of my refusal to sign at the Unite States Consulate, the declaration of outrage, I hav suffered imprisonment and much persecution, to the great detriment of my health. I shall proceed to give you a concise statement of what actually took place between the Bay City and the British cruiser:

ABSTRACT FROM A LOG ON BOARD THE BAY CITY.

TURDAY, Aug. 29.—4 A.M., being in lat 23 fb, lon. 38 db, con a voyage to San Francisco,) hore up for Rio Janeiro, in control of the control

which I was desirous of deing, suspecting her to be a Russian privateer under American colors. CHARLES WEEKES, Lieut commanding. CHARLES WEEKES, Lieut commanding. The Englishman said, "I will give you some men to reach port with. Captain Wardle replied. I don't want your men. My men are paid for work, and they have got to do it until I reach pet." The English captain sent his men to assist us to make sail, and then left us. This cruiser kept company with us until we reached Rio de Jameiro, actually thinking we were in a sinking condition, which a reference to the log will prove not to have been the case. The day after boarding us we were again halled by the commander of the cruiser, inquiring if he could render us any assistance, and, should any change take place through the night to show a light, and he would come to us. Nothing of further interest occurred before our arrival in Rio.

This is a plain statement of what took place between the British cruiser Bonnilla and our vessel. A similar circumstance took place shortly after leaving Fernambuco, with the United States sloop-of war Decatur, Captain Wardle refusing to show his colors, although they were bent on some time before we spoke him, and barely censenting to have them displayed from the mizzen rigging. No guns, however, were fired. I make no comment on the affair between the Bonnilla and our vessel, but leave it to the judgment of whoever reads this account, whether there is the slightest ground for supposing that the commander of the cruiser perpetrated any outrage or not. I will merely remark, that apparently Capt. Wardle had great hopes of getting "hit;" so that a good claim might be instituted, which would pay handcomely, and that he evidently had hopes of obtaining that result on arriving here, as soon after our arrivals at this port, he ordered myself and the sewould pay handromely, and that he evidently had hopes of obtaining that result on arriving here, as soon after our arrival at this port, he ordered myself and the second mate on shore, to the Consul, where we were requested to sign an indictment of outrage against Captain Weeks, of the Bonilla, the refusal to sign which has been the cause of much trouble and unjust suffering to myself, as I can prove should occasion require it. I trust you will enlighten those who may be misled by other statements of the affair; and believe me, yours grate fully,

Mate of schooner Bay City.

The Committee on Railroads REMONSTEANCE AGAINST THE HARLEM BAILBOAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the above committee, which is composed of

five members of the Board of Aldermen, was held last evening in the chamber of the board at the City Hall. Only three of the committee were present, viz:—Alderman Moses, Chairman, and Aldermen Voorhis and Drake. A goodly number of property holders and other interested parties were in attendance. The remonstrance of the citizens and property holders to the Mayor, Aldermen

parties were in attendance. The remonstrance of the citizens and property holders to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, against the Harlem Railroad Company, occupied the whole time and attention of the committee. The object of this remonstrance is to prohibit the use of steam below Forty-second street.

Upon Ald Voornes stating that the committee stood ready to hear the arguments of any one present, either for or against the Harlem Railroad Company, Mr. Whitlock, residing at Murray Hill, and representing property holders in that vicinity, arose and delivered a long speech which lasted nearly three quarters of an hour. He was epposed to, the steam coming below Forty-second street, on the ground that it was destructive to property at Thirty-second street, where the steam is at present cut off; that it was inconvenient to persons residing in that vicinity, from the smeke, and noise and clatter of the cars in passing; and that, finally, it would materially benefit the Company itself to after their arrangements regarding the steam, as proposed by him (Mr. Whitlock.) The Company had not fulfilled their contracts with the Common Council. In December, 1851, a resolution was adopted by the Mayor and Common Council of this city, permitting the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to reduce the grade of the Fourth avenue, on the east side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, to a level with their track, etc. on condition that they at their own expense widen said avenue twenty feet on the west side between said streets, and cause the land for this additional width to be ceded to the Corporation of the city of New York as a part of said Fourth avenue. The company, the speaker said, availed themselves of all the privileges and immunities granted by this resolution, but failed to fallful he other conditions. Murray Hill is a beautiful spot, situated in a delightful location, and much sought after by our merobants, from its healthful position. Many persons, desinous of retring from business, were ready to build i

so, instead of spending more money uselessly, as they will certainly after two or three years be compelled or necessity to do so?

Ex Alderman Mort then followed, going over pretty much the same ground as the first speaker, and espousing the same side of the question. He pitched into the Common Council in a slashing manner, saying that some members had been invited by the Harlem Radroad Company to a sumptuous dinner, and hinting that they had been in some measure prejudiced in their favor on that account. He knew, however, that there were some men over whom no dinner or supper, however some men over whom no dinner or supper, however sumptaous or magnificent, could exercise the alightest inflaence, and in their hands he placed the matter, trusting in their good sense and fidelity to the interests of the people.

Alderman Voorms said that it was growing late, and as he felt some what indisposed, he moved that the committee adjours. He said that if there were any other gentlemen who wished to express their sentiments in connection, they would be heard on some future occasion. The next meeting would be announced through the medium of the public press.

Several other citizens signified their desire to speak, but as the committee had agreed to adjourn, they were compelled to sait until the next meeting, which will probably take place next Thurs'sy.

The new Hospital just erected on Iwenty eighth street, sear the Eighth avenue, by the Jews of this city, was inaugurated yesterday, according to the ceremonies pe-culiar to their religion. There were between four and five hundred persons present, a large portion of when were ladies. The Rabbi were habited in the Talis of vestments of the priesthood, and the ark and sacred scrolls of the law were used in the escemony. The exercises commenced with prayer in the Hebrew

cherus, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob," was sung by Rev. L Sternburger and the choir. A procession, consisting of the priests, and bearers carrying the scrolls of the procession in accordance with the prescribed order, "circumambulated the Synagogue seven times," the priests and choir chanting a psalm while they were

the priests and choir chanting a pasim while they were making each circuit. These were all sung in Hebrew. At the conclusion of the seventh pasim, another prayer was offered; after which the congregation was addressed by Dr. Raphall, Me-srs Merrbacher, S. M. Isaacs, M. Likenthal and H. A. Henry. The ceremonies were closed with a prayer for the government and the singing of a pasim by the choir.

This is the first hospital erected by the Jews in this city, and it is certainly a creditable specimen of their liberality and benevolence. The building covers four lots, and is fifty feet by two hundred. The front extends fifty feet on Twenty-eighth street, and is fire stories high. In depth the hospital is ninety-eight feet, the remainder of the lot being tastefully laid out for a garden. There are about twenty wards altogether, besides those which are ast apart for private patients. The synagogue, or chapel, is situated on the second floor, and is capable of holding about one hundred persons. The hospital contains accommodations for one hundred and fity patients, and is provided with all the necessary accommodations. The cost of the edities and two of the lots was \$35,600, the other two being the donation of Samson S.mson, Eq. a gentleman well known to the Jewish community for his charitable nature. The hospital will be thrown open for the recoption of patients about the first of next meeth. Hitherto, it appears, according to the ordinances of the Jewish religion, no member of it could enter one of our hospitals, in consequence of the difference in the system of dietetics prescribed by it, which in many respects is at variance with Christian practices. They have, therefore, felt the want of such an institution very much, and its completion, as may be supposed, is a subject of no ordinary gratification to them.

BANQUET AND BALL AT NIBLO'S.

A grand banquet and ball were given at Niblo's Garden last evening by the patrons and friends of the Jewish in the foregoing report. Between five and six hundred was served up in excellent style. After the many good things were thoroughly discussed, the President gave

the first regular toast:—

The Jaw's Hospital in New York—founded by faith, and erected by charity, may its supporters never require its aid.

This toast was responded to by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs.

The principles, said he, of benevolence are so well known and practised it may be well said we live in an age of child of sin to the gates of salvation. In a word, it is the polar star of our lives, and points to eternal salvathe polar star of our lives, and points to eternal salvation. It invigorates our dormant powers, and fans the spark of generosity into a bright and shining light, which gilds our mortal day. Benevolence was the characteristic of the Jewiah race in the days of yore, as it is at present; and they can, therefore, in this land of freedom realize all that their hearts could desire for the amelioration of those who are in distress. They haves whilted this spirit in the establishment of the institution which we have inaugurated. The speaker here returned his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who attended its inauguration, and expressed the hope that they would exhibit their sympathy for it in a practical way He read a letter from Mr. Alexander Kenshett, tendering \$50, as the donation of the Society for the Instruction of Jewish Calidren, to the Hospital. The speaker proceeded to speak of the great necessity which existe for such an institution, and concluded by exhorting his hearers to contribute liberally to its future support and maintenance.

The President of the United States.

The President of the United States.

Religious Liberty—the basis of true freedom; the tree ex reise of God's holiest gift. Religious Liberty—the basis of true freedom; the tree exercise of God's holiest gift.

Responded to by Rev. Dr. Raphall... Religious liberty, he said, was the greatest privilege that could be conferred on man. Without it we die—spiritually die—ail the higher, noblar, all the best feelings of the heart die wherever freedom of conscience is denied; for religious liberty is of a higher and holier character-than civil freedom. The denial of civil freedom can only ensiave the body, while the denial of religious liberty degrades the mind and imperils the soul. The denial of civil liberty calls upon me to do what I will not; the denial of religious liberty calls upon meto do what I cannot. Now you may tell me that what I have just said to you sounds very much like nonnesse; that to talk about making people do what they cannot is contravy to common sense. I answer, you are right: it is true the attempt to compel conscience is at once the greatest outrage on common serse, the most dastard act of cruelty, that could be perpetrated. (Applause.) I can no more compel myself to believe in that which is repayment to my reason than I can compel another person to leve me if I am in any way repugnant to him or her: and such is the power of son to leve me if I am in any way repugnant to him or her; and such is the power of antipathy that external compulsion only tends to increase and strengthen the power of resistance. And this explains to us the history of that increasing, that atrenuous opposition, that war against religions, which our people have so long and so successfully contended against. No nation on earth has been persecuted so long and so bitterly as we. From Antiochus, the madman, down to Nicholas, the ruffian, an unreleating war has teen waged against us. If our sufferings have been great, our resistance has been greater. To us it was given to furnish the first martyr to religious liberty; to us was the duty assigned of proving to the world that mind is superior to matter. After dwelling at greater length on this subject, the speaker concluded by expressing the hope that the day is not far distant when all the world will act upon the principle that cival and religious liberty is the firmest basis of man's happiness here, and of his hope's hereafter.

of his hopes hereafter.

The list of donations to the hospital was read at this pert of the proceedings. The whole sum received, we were informed, was between six and seven thousand The two following teasts were announced by the Pre-

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Legislature of the State of New York. State of New York.

America—The land of our birth and of our adoption, in
the vanguard of the western march of empire, may she ever
hold her high position, 'spite of the insidious and selfish
aims of narrow-minded and misquided men.

The last was responded to by ALBERT CARDOSO, Esq., n a brief and very appropriate speech. The next toasts were— The Mayor and the constituted authorities of the city of New York.

And
The Benevolent Societies of New York

And
The Benevolent Societies of New York—However separated by race or creed, they are co heirs of meroy—twin sisters of charity.

Mr Sankon Draffer responded to the last. He expressed the pleasure he felt at the success of the noble undertaking in which they were engaged, and welcomed into the brotherhood of kindred charities with which our city was so well provided. After dwelling upon the great importance of such institutions, he concluded by giving the following sentiment:—

That the Hos, ital which you have founded may be as useful as those who erected it designed it show d, and that we may all units in doing the best we can for justifutions of a similar character.

A toast-A 10851—
To the memory of Judah Touro, the Israelite whose benevolence recognized no difference in faith nor place,
Was responded to by Hanay Morrison, Esq. After
which the following were given:—
The bench and the bar, republicanism more than any other
form of government, needs upright judges and honest lawvers.

yers.

The press, the interpreter of popular thought, the register of public opinion.

The army and navy of the United States. The army and navy of the United States.

The ladies.

At the close of the speaking, the Mayor made his appearance, and was received with enthusiastic applause, in response to which he made a brief address, and closed by giving as a sentiment "Rollgious Liberty." Seen after the banquet hall was abandoned to the waiters, the company having adjourned to the ballroom, which they kept possession of till three or four o'clock this morning.

News by the Mails.

The rate in the county clerk's office at Carroliton, Ill., was broken open on the 12th inst, and upwards of three thousand deliars taken therefrom.

The aqueduct on the Miami Canal, between the junction and Deighos, has fallen in, and cannot be repaired uncer two months. This will shut off the business of the Miami branch until after harvest.

On the 12th inst, Jebu Murphy, a resident of Norfolk, Va., was vayleid and stabled through the heart, and in two other places.

The Hear Edward Bates, of Missouri, is nominated for

two other places.

The Hen Edward Bates, of Missouri, is nominated for the next Presidency by the Galena (III.) Advertiser. The Et. Louis Intelligence seconds the choirs.

In the case of Galland vs. Marsh et al., now pending in the District Ceurt of Lee county, Iowa, the damages are laid at \$500,000. The case grows out of a disputed land title.

land title.

A Judge has decided that passing counterfeits of bank bills under \$10 is no crime to Ohio. Such bills are decided by the law to be worthless.

The hickmend Dispatch states that the story about Mi a Brecher the sister of Mrs. Store, being insulted by the students of the University of Virginia, at Unariottesville, is ratically uniture.

The Free deat has officially recognized the appointment of Lucewig Hermann Theorems as Consul of crows if for the next of Lucewig Hermann Theorems as Consul of

The New City Hall.

ANOTHER PLAN OF BUILDING PROPOSED Mr. J. M. T imble, the wel kn wn architect, of Bre way, New York, is now bussly engaged in perfecting a series of sections of a plan which he intends to offer to the Beards of Aldermen and Councilmen, as one representing a proper building for the new City Hall. A glance at the drawings shows that Mr. T. intends a building which will combine a grandeur and harmony of proportion with an economy of expense in raising it, which

in fact, entitle bim to a temporary postponement of any definite action until his plan is fairly before the Common Council.

The building, as proposed by the plans above alluded to, consists of a centre and two wangs, comprising a facade of 510 feet on Chambers street, by a depth of 180 jeet, the centre building having a portico, projecting twenty feet, on the north and south fronts. The entrances frem Broadway and Centre streets upon the western and eastern extremities, will be by maga floent circular approaches, to the first story, while the entrances to the basement will be equally spacious and easy of access. The general plan is rectangular, with projections of twenty feet on either side of the centre building, and at the terminations of the wings. The entire length, from east to west, and from north to south, is intersected by a grand corridor, forty-four feet in width, having a space or wellhole for light, twenty feat wide in the centre with galleries twelve feet wide on either side, throughout the entire length of the building. The galleries will be guarded by balustrades supported upon iron columns and arches on every floor, from the basement to the roof, where will be placed a shyight of such ample dimensions that the interior of the edifice wil be equally light with the exterior. The centre building will be surmounted by a dome of fifty feet internal diameter, placed at the interior of the covidors. The four grand staircases, ton feet wide, placed one on either side of the principal entrances from the north and south, all the columns, arches, balustrades, and enrichmente, the interior staircases, and the external dome, it is proposed to make of iron. All placed one on either side of the principal entrances from the north and south, all the columns, arches, balustrades, and enrichmente, the interior staircases, and the external dome, it is proposed to make of iron. All the rooms for law and other purposes, will be large, with lofty ceilings, and each will be furnished with a fire proof lock up for its own papers. There will be 33 court rooms and 76 business rooms, communicating by sliding doors, making a gross number of 109 rooms for law purposes. The exterior is to be of marble, and consists of a centre building, having two grand portices of eight columns, each placed upon an elevated base, one on the north and one on the south front with pediment over, and being 97 feet to the square of the roof; the cap tals and entablature are of a new design, but in harmony with the order of the building. This centre building is surmounted by a magnificent dome, 70 feet exterior diameter, and baving a promenade gallery between the inper and outer domes 10 feet wide round the whole, thus affording a position to strangers for vie ring, at an elevation of 140 feet, our city, with its harbors and approaches; whilst there is still a higher place of observation upon the crown of the doms, at a total height of 300 feet, which will contain from eight to twelve persons at one time, and so designed that they will be in perfect security, with a roof above their heads; thus making the entire height, from the earth to the top of the building, 220 feet. It is proposed to construct this dome entirely of iron, also the various roofs, and the whole building will be fire proof, no wood being used except for the doors. Mr. Trimble's plan should be seen by our corporate legislators.

Obsequies of Gen. Anthony Lamb

There was a large attendance at Albion place, Fourth street, yesterday, to participate in the funeral solemnities performed in respect to the memory of the late Gen. Anthony Lamb, who died on Sunday evening, the 12th ipst. The body was enclosed in a rosewood coffin, at the features of the dead. The rooms were densely wealthy citizens, among whom Gen. Lamb was well known and highly esteemed. After the performance of the proliminary rites by the Rev. Dr. Virmilyes, the body was conveyed to Rev. Dr. Potte' church, in Unirites were performed in the presence of a large audience. Among those in attendance we noticed General Isaac O. Barker, Hon. Luther Bradish, Rev. Drs. A.

was placed in front of the pulpit, the following gentle
men acting as pall bearers:

Society of Cincinnati.

Br Fish,
A. B. Thompson,
Theo. Fowler,
D. M. Frye,
A. Clieten,
D. D. Benke,
M. B. Edgar,
A. Clieten,
D. D. Lecesson, who attended General Lamb in his last

A. B. Thompson,
Theo. Fowler,
Judge Edwards,
D. M. Frye,
M. B. Edgar,
A. Clisten.

Dr. Dickenson, who attended General Lamb in his last
tilness, read selections from the scriptures and then proceeded to deliver an apprograte address, in which he
commented on the reputation, standing and high public
character of the decessed. He mentioned the fact that
he lived past the period alletted man to live, and was
nearly fourscore when the angel of death had bourne
him home, full of years and surrounded by relatives and
friends, who loved and honored him. Dr. Dickenson
read an impressive lesson from the events of his career.
It should teach us that, no matter what our circumstances in life, our hearts,

ttending.

coffin was then exposed, while those in the church
down the centre and up the side als'es to view the
res of the deceased.

coffin bore the following inscription:—

ANTHONY LAMB.

The members of the Society of Cincinnati, of which General Lamb was president at the time of his death, were present, wearing mourning scarfs of white linen, with black rosette, thrown over the shoulder. The members of the Historical Society and the American Institute were also present.

stitute were also present.

General Lamb's life, though long, was uneventful.

He was a proverbally modest man, and lacked that assurance that is almost essential to the filling of high official station. He was employed in the war of 1812, has been a member of the Common Council, and has filled other stations of trust and honor.

Fires in New York.

Fire in Broadway — This merning about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the lace store of Hemsley & Cropper, No. 68 Broadway. It was soon extinguished by the firemen. The first ficor was occupied by Swan & Wetmore, cloth dealers. Their premises were not damaged by fire, only by water.

Fire in Forty-first Stream.—Shortly after 5 o'clock

on Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in a small frame dwelling house situated at No. 282 West Fortyframe dwelling house situated at No. 282 West Fortyfifth street, near Tenth avenue, owned and occupied by
John McIntyre. The fire was first discovered by Mrs.
McIntyre, in the second story, but how it originated she
does not know. The building and the most of its contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about
\$800. We understand there is an insurance on the
property, but the amount could not be ascertained, as
Mr. McIntyre was absent.

FIRE IN SECOND AVENUE—A fire broke out in a
hutcher's shore situated at No. 542

butcher's shop situated at No 542 Second avenue, at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. The fire was soon extinguished, and without giving any fire alarm. Trifling damage.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A DWELLING HOUSE—Between 5

and 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning an attempt was and 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning an attempt was made by some unknown person to burn the dwelling-house No. 570 Grand street, by placing some camphene and other combustibles on the stairway leading to the upper part of the house. The fire was extinguished by Adolphe Linsh-emer, the clerk in the store underneath, before any damage was done. The police of the Thir-teenth ward are on the look out for the incendiary.

FIRE IN BURLING SLIP.—About six o'clock last ever a fire broke out in the camphane establishment of Louns-berry & Betts, No. 22 Burling slip. The alarm was

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At the Wetropolitan-Hen. Daniel S. Dickinson, Bingsamton; Hon. John B. Macy, Wisconsin; Judge Perry,
staryland; Payeste M. Ringgoid, Eq., U. S. Consul Patie.
A. C. Gillem, U. S. A.; Dr. Comstock St. Louis, Mo.; John
T. Hagrd Eq., and family, Buston; E. Gurney, Esq., Norfelk; Ys.; Hon. Mr. Stuart, Quebec.

A. Hapen, Red., And Badhy, Bosson, E. Gurnsy, Laq., Nor-felk; Ya.; Hon, Mr. Stuart, Quebec.

From Richmond, in steamship Jamestown—F Copeland,
H. W. Waverly, E. Brinley, U.S. N. and Indy, Miss Brinley,
Mrs. W. M. Brand, M. S. R. Folllips, G. Simmons and h. Jr.,
J. H. Wheat'ey, H. M. Shaw, D. N. Baxter, J. H. Kaymond, A.
Gillem, G. Wisson, B. W. Wilson, P. Metzker, B. Chilligan, T. B.
Emith, W. Bernard, E. Fries, J. L. Learbern and lady, E. Gurnry, Indy and child, Mrs. Retcham, J. P. Carter, Mrs. M. Soots
and dampher, Miss M. A. Jones, Mrs. G. W. Pavins, C. L. Manhere and lady, C. W. Holtrook and lady, and 23 in the steer-

United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

QUESTION AS TO THE POWER OF THE GRAND JURY IN BELATION TO THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSE?. The Grand Jury came into court, and Mr. McKeon the United States District Attorney, said to the Court that he had been requested by the Grand Jury to presen

1. Has the Grand Jury, before finting a bill against my person accused, the right to hear witnesses for the

1. Has the Grand Jury, before nining a bill against any person accured, the right to hear witnesses for the defence?

2 is it a contempt of court for any person not connected with the court to approach any Grand Juror, or have communication with him in reference to any mit ter which in, or may come, before the Grand Jury?

3 I the testimony of an accomplice adequate reasor for finding a bill?

4. Has the District Attorney any right to be present in the Grand Jury room during the examination of with nesses?

Judge Ingerso,li then said :-- I have not much doubt, gentlemen, with regard to the most of what you have asked. The Grand Jury are to examine into the matters brought before tham, to find out if there is reason to believe that the offence has been committed. And if they are satisfied, from the testimony which is brought before them that such is the fact, they are to find the bill. It follows, from this rule, that no evidence can be admitted on the part of the saccused. They determine the case upon the evidence on the part of the government, and then it goes to the Petit Jury, not only upon that evidence, but upon such other evidence ame by be offered in behalf of the secured, or against him, and the Petit Jury is to determine upon the whole evidence, whether the charge made by the Grand Jury is made out. The next question is whether an accomplice is a sufficient winess to warrant the finding of a bill. There have been doubts expassed at zarious limes by different Judges, whether that evidence is adequate to warrant a conviction upon it slone, by a Petit Jury, and it has been claimed that it is not enough for that purpose, unless it is corroborated by the testimony of other witnesses. But the correct rule upon this point is, that a Petit Jury may convict upon that evidence much more may the Grand Jury bring in a bill upon it. It is a part of the coath which you have taken that you will keep secret the counsel of yourself and your fellows. What transpires in the Grand Jury pring in a bill upon it. It is a part of the coath which you have taken that you will keep secret the counsel of yourself and your fellows. What transpires in the Grand Jury into the secrets of the jury, is a misdemeanor, there being a State law which makes it such; out I am not aware of any act of Congress upon the subject, though indeed the subject has comised as a misdemeanor, there being a State law which makes it such; out I am not aware of any act of Congress upon the subject, though indeed the subject has comised to present during the examination of the print, out I am not have complete th gentlemen, with regard to the most of what you have

A woman named Margaret Hagan was taken into cuslice, on suspicion of having murdered her infant child. Arthur, of Jersey City, who came before Justice Connol week ago also observed the prisoner with a child in her arms, walking towards the mersh at the back of Jersey City. That suspecting from her manner and general appearance that there was something wrong, she ordered her children to collow the woman and watch her motions carefully. The children obeyed their instructions, but were unable, they say, to keep up with the woman, and, therefore, lost right of her for some moments. The children returned to Mrs. arthur and told her of the result dren returned to Mrs. Arthur and told her of the result of their mission, when Mr. Arthur started out in pursuit of the woman, whom he met without the child on his return from the marsh, and inquired of her for the child she had previously had in her arms, when he said it was under her abawl, but not believing her story he threw the garment one side, and clearly saw that no child was there. The prisoner then denied ever having any is fant in her arms at all at the time in question. Mr. Arthur became at once suspicious, and was, he says, convinced the woman put the child out of the way, either by hiding it in some hole in the marsh or throwing it into the creek. He therefore communicated his suspicious to the anthorities at Jersey City, but before the officers could be got ready to arrest the woman she had fled to New York, where the First ward policeman arrested her. The woman was taken to the Tomba where she was locked up until the authorities of Jersey City shall send for her.

Alleged EEDCCTION CASE.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION CASE.

Yesterday Captain Stevenson, of the S'xteenth ward ducing Ellen Mills, of No. 191 Thirty-fourth street, under the promise of marriage. The accused commenced to psy his addresses to the completant in July last and continued unremitted in his attentions till the beginning of November, when, as she alleges, under the promise of marriage he effected her ruin. She prays that he may be dealt with as the law directs. The accused was com-mitted by Justice Davison to answer.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL. Yesterday officer Debunder, of the Third District Police Court, arrested a man named Peter Mulvany, residing at Court, arrested a man named Feter suivany, residing at No. 116 East Eleventh street, who stands charged with assaulting John McGee, of No. 560 Fourth street, with a knife, and inflicting a dangerous wound in his ride. The assault is supposed to have been the result of a quarrel that took place between the accuser and the accused. Justice Wood, before whom the prisoner was conveyed, held him to ba'l to answer the charge.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO KILL HIS WIFE. Yesterday afternoon, a Swedish sallor, named Charles Francis, who has just returned from a distant voyage, was brought before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, charged with having stabbed his wife, Bridget Francis, with a sheath knife, inflicting a severe wound on her person. The accused, it is alleged, went into a cance bouse, corner of Water and Dover streets, and there found his faithless wife. On her refusing to leave the place and come home along with him, he drew the hile, and while in a desperate fit of jealousy attacked her; but the Fourth ward police officers, Coskely and Fellmens, rushed in, and secured the desperate man. The magistrate locked him up for examination.

AN ALLEGED CONFIDENCE MAN. John Porter was taken into custody yesterday, charged with stealing a draft for £34 on the National Bank of Irewith stealing a draft for £34 on the National Bank of fre-land from Daniei O'Neil, of Chicago, Illinois. The com-plainant states that, being on his way from the West to this city, where he intended to ship for Ireland, he was met by the accursed in a railroad car, when an acquaint-ance was formed, which soon ripened into the strongest friendship; that Porter asked him where he was going, and how much money he had in his possession; all these questions were promptly answered by O'Neil, whi-placed great confidence in his new made acquaintance, and at his suggestion prorequed his visit to ireland, and agreed to accompany Porter to Australia, whither the latter said he was bound; that while stopping with Por-ter at a hotel in Fulton street, he showed him the draft, and sllowed him to keep it in his possession for a few hours, in order to make inquiries as to the best way of getting it cashed in New York; that on asking Porter for the valuable piece of paper, he was teld by him that he had left it in charse of the barkeeper for him. This, however, is denied by the latter, and the prisoner was thereupen charged with lareeny. The accused was hought before Justice Councily, at the Lower Police Court, who held him to answer.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARGENY. Yesterday a woman named Mary Boosey was taken into custody, by officers Lord and McClusky, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having stolen \$300, in

On the 15th inst., the hi'chen attached to the jail At matery Ils, North Carolina, was burned, and a negle of an an an low law that the laws.

City Intelligence.

ASCENSION DAT.—Yesterday was celebrated at a sol festival in all the Roman Catholic and E.is. 1998 St. Peter's in the morning, in the presence of s lar, audience; and in Trinity church secrament was had, and a discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. Highes. The attendance in the churches this year, it was noted, was much larger than on former years.

CRICKET MATCH —On Monday next the cricket sesses

chosen from members of the club, will form the opening

every evening on the Elysian Fields, at Hoboken-Knickerbocker, Eagle and Empire Clubs meeting for practice. Two matches will be played in June—one be-tween the Knickerbocker and Gotham, and the other be-tween the Knickerbocker and Eagle.

PRICE OF BOARD AT THE HOTELS .- There are now four rates of board at the large hotels in this metropolis. After the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor law, it was said that the leading public houses would be compelled to raise the price of board. Several proprietors met inconsultation, when it was agreed by those of the Astor, St. Nicholas, New Yerk, and Clarendon, to raise their prices from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, the rate now charged. The proprietors of the Union Place and Metropolitan hotels refused to join this combination, and keep to the old rate of \$2.50 per day. The rate at the Carlton-House is \$2, and \$1.50 per day at the Cortlandt street hotels.

to Staten Island on the 16th instant. They were accompanies by hencer's brass band, which played martial area for their edification. After damaging a target at the distance of forty-five pacer, they proceeded to do increble mischief to a fine dinner, served up to them at the hotel kept by Captain Bechtels, after which they returned to the city, satisfied with their exploits, and showing a well-fed appearance and a badly used target. To Mr. S. F. Brant this company owes its existence.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS.—By an act passed in the Legis-

is extended to every place within the distance of two miles of the boundaries of the Greenwood Cemetery en-closure. This had been rendered necessary by the tree-passes committed on the grounds of the cemetery com-pany. The bill has received the sanction of Governor Clark.

ADAMS & Co.'s CALIFORNIA EXPRESS LINE. -- Mesers. Free man, Stimson, Hedden and Hoey, four experienced and energetic gentlemen, and long connected with the package and parcel express business, have purchased the right and interest of Adams & Co., and will bereafter conduct the California express line. They are active, prompt and fully equal to the requirements of such an enterprise. The office of the new concern is 59 Broad-way, and will be known as Freeman & Co.'s Express Company.

An unknown man, about 35 years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Vesey street. yesterday. He had evidently been a sailor, as he was dressed in the garb usually worn by this class of persons.

Deceaned was five feet eight and a half inches in height, had lorg black hair, and had probably been in the water four months. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of supposed drowning was readered.

the body, when a verdict of supposed drowning was readered.

An unknown man was also found drowned at the first of Broome street, East river, but the body was so much decomposed that no description of his person ceuld be given by Coroner O'Donnell. A verdict of found drowned was found.

Coroner Gambie held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, about forty five years of age, who was found floating in the water at the foot of Leroy street, pier 49, North river. The deceased was dressed in a black frock coat, gray woollen pants, white cotton shirt, red flannel shirt, and old coarse boots. The body had been in the water about five or six months. Verdict, found drowned.

The body of another unknown man was found at the foot of Dover street. Deceased was dressed in a black cloth suit, cotton shirt, and good boots. Deceased was about twenty years of age, five feet seven inches the height, had dark hair, and wore a black silk necktis. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the body of deceased.

The body of Patrick McKenna, late a hand on boast.

SCALDED TO DEATH. Coroner Hilton held an inquest upon the body of a chie, three years and nine monates old, named sales Josling, the daughter of Mrs. Josling, of No. 8 Batavia, street, who was scalded to death on Wednesday night, by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water upon her. The mother, it seems, was carrying the kettle in her hand, when the child knocked up against her and re-ceived the centents on he head and shquiders. The little sufferer died the same night in great agony. The jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

THE WILLIAMSBURG ELECTION RIOTS.—Judge Moore die not give any decision yesterday morning on the points raised the afternoon previous by defendants' counses, the understanding being that the District Attorney should reply when he summed up, and that the Judge in his charge would state his views. Counsel for the defendants then summed up successively, and consumed the entire day without concluding, when the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Spling Liquor on Sunday.—Some undisposed liquer cases, for violations of the Sunday ordinance previous to the 12th of May, were brought before Justice Blatchly vents day for disposal. N. F. Waring, Eag., Counsel for

to the 12th of May, were brought before Justice Blatchby yesterday for disposal N F. Waring, Esq., Counsel for the Corporation, conducted the cases for the presention, and H. P. Curtis for the defence. Philip Smith, of Ne. 1 Court street, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. A witness was examined, who testified that he had seem liquor drank on the premiers on Sunday; but it was not paid for. The defendant binnelf mounted the stand, at the request of the Corporation counsellor, and testified that he had sold no liquor for two months past on Sunday, neither did he allow any to be sold. He was consequently discharged. Robert Switzenbank, corner of Atlantic and Bond streets, being arraigned on a similar charge, testified that he had sold no liquor on Sunday for a like period, and judgment was rendered in his favor. The less case was that of Patrick Kildaff, who keeps a porter house in the Seventh ward. He demanded a jury trial, and a venire was issued; but the officer failing to procure a jury, the case was dismissed, on the motion of counsel for cefendant.

Anniversant of the Brooklyn Orphan Astlum.—The

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASTLUM. -The twenty-second anniversary of this institution was oslebefore a numerous and intelligent audience. About one before a numerous and intelligent audience. About one hundred girls and boys, under the care of the society, were ranged upon a high platform opposite the entrance, and being uniformly and neatly attired, presented a creditable appearance. The exercises consisted of singing, declamations, recitations, &c., much to the gratification of all present. During the past year 50,000 has been expended in supporting these children, leaving but \$30 in the treasury. As it is estimated that \$7,000 will be required next year, and as the institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, the benevaluation of the present public is appealed to for aid. The collections during the evening amounted to about \$300. The officers of last year were re-elected, an address was made by R. v. Mr Rockwell, and the proceedings closed with a buedletien.

A SUMMER UNIFORM FOR THE POLICE -A uniform for the police force of the city, to be worn during the suin-mer months, was decided upon yesterday by the Mayor, Chief of Folice, and captains of the reveral districts, who, after consultation, adopted the following style— Black felt hats, crown seven inches in height, with an alphabetical character in front designating the district, as, for instance, A for the first district, and so on; liquit linen frock coats, and gray pantaloons with a blue stripe down each leg. The order requiring the above described dress to be worn will go into effect on the 1st of June proximo.

The Hayoralty of Jersey City.

DECEMION OF JUDGE HAINES.

The decision of Judge Haines, to whom was sub ted the centested election case in the First ward of Jermey City, has been announced. He decides that the sey City, has been announced. He decides that the Judges acted illegally in rejecting the 195 ballots upon which were the words 'Fond Master," instead of 'Found Reeper," and that David S. Manners is therefore the Mayer elect. This, it was generally believed, would be the decision; and Mr. Selah Hill, the opposing cancilate, conceded at the time the roles were canvasted, that Mr. Manners had received the vote of a majority of the others, and he therefore healined to accept the other under the circumstances. The majority settled by this archive.